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**The St. Lawrence Threat**  
The Joint International Commission's report on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, now before Congress, recommends the conclusion of a canal treaty between the United States and Canada and the expenditure of \$310,000,000 on the Welland Canal and the river route from Lake Ontario to Montreal. The international canal project has thus taken definite form. It is also assured of strong support in Congress.

What are New York and neighboring states going to do about it? This state owns a competing route, that from Oswego to the Mohawk and thence down to tidewater. This route is shorter, capable of operation for a longer period each year and is the shortest route to foreign ports. It lies within American territory and its development will help American shipping and add to national resources. Why go to Canada in search of a new outlet for the commerce of the lake region?

The argument is made by Mississippi Valley shippers that the port of New York is congested and lacks modern port facilities. There is undoubtedly truth in this. But New York and New Jersey have made a treaty for the modernization of the port. A comprehensive plan of development has been prepared and laid before the two state legislatures. Every New Yorker is interested in the adoption of this plan, for it aims both at increasing the usefulness of the port and at reducing the excess cost of living here, due to archaic terminal machinery and inflated delivery charges. The state's growth and prosperity have been bound up for decades with the utilization of its natural advantages as a route to the seacoast. Shall these advantages be diminished now by the creation of a Canadian route, financed in part by our Federal government?

The appearance of the Joint International Commission's report is another challenge to the people of New York to get together and do something. The city government is fighting the bi-state Port Authority's plan. Yet that plan is the only one under which the port area can be unified and developed to the advantage of all its parts. Discord here offers another argument to Western Congressmen to favor Montreal. What kind of case can we make in Congress if the city and the state government continue to lock horns over port development?

**The Jingle of the Guinea**  
Mr. Hylan's evident intention to desert Mr. Murphy and Tammany is easily accounted for. It is not that the Mayor loves Mr. Murphy less, but that he loves Mr. Hearst more. Mr. Hearst has more money than Mr. Murphy—a great deal more money. And so, even though Mr. Murphy may not approve, Mr. Hylan advocates a new party, which is to nominate Mr. Hearst to some high office.

As to the nature of the high office the public requires only two guesses. The only high offices to be voted for next fall are those of Governor and United States Senator. With Mr. Hearst as the nominee for either of these the new party would be sure to start with splendid financial prospects. Mr. Hearst and Mr. Hylan, in other days, have objected to millionaires in politics; but the millionaires they objected to were bad millionaires.

Of course, Mr. Hylan will have to overcome Mr. Hearst's well known dislike for running for office and the publicity it entails. He will be forced to drag the millionaire publisher from the obscurity he loves so well and convince him of his public duty; but in this he will have the assistance of the new party that Mr. Hearst caused to be formed in Albany the other day. With this help Mr. Hearst may be persuaded to yield. Once persuaded he may be counted on to pay the bills. He can well afford it. To him a few millions are as nothing compared to the needs of the boys in the wards.

As to Mr. Hylan's desertion of Murphy, that is a personal matter. Perhaps Mr. Murphy can be talked over. It has happened before. But whether he can or not, Mr. Hylan is manifestly for Hearst. And why not? Is there any other man in the

country who has said such nice things about Mr. Hylan and is so able, in every way, to aid Mr. Hylan in his own ambitions?

**What Delay Means**  
The decision of the Court of Appeals which unanimously upholds the legality of the transit act of 1921 quiets all reasonable doubt of what body in New York has jurisdiction over traction matters. Three justices reserve judgment as to the constitutionality of the act with respect to the status of railroads which belong to the city, but no justice questions the general powers of the Transit Commission.

The Corporation Counsel proclaims a purpose to take the case to the Federal Supreme Court. To what end? He cannot expect a reversal of a decision of the state's highest judicial tribunal construing the state's constitution. To conduct litigation merely to obstruct is unworthy of a lawyer.

The city's traffic statistics and the discomforts all travelers now endure sufficiently warn that it is time to push for new construction. Even with conditions normally favorable it would take probably three years to get the contracts let and five years to get new lines in operation. Think of what the crowding will be in 1930! Think of what the congestion will be if there is longer postponement!

Is there not some way to open the minds of the Board of Estimate to the manifest consequences of clinging to the policy of delay for delay's sake? The Mayor says he wants no suggestion or advice from the press. So be it. Is there not, then, warrant for approaching Mr. Hearst on bended knee and begging him to use his influence at the City Hall toward unhardening the Mayor's heart?

**Reviving Old Tactics**  
Senators Borah, Johnson, La Follette, Ladd and France, Republicans, five in all, have declared hostility to the four-power Pacific treaty. Perhaps there will be other additions to the opposition from among the Republican "irreconcilables."

But by no process of extension can the Republican irreconcilables swell themselves into a company numerous enough to defeat ratification. In 1920 entry into the League of Nations was prevented by a coalition between Borahites and Wilsonites. Neither element alone could have achieved success, but together they commanded more than one-third of the Senate. The alliance was an unnatural one, but, in spite of all efforts to disintegrate, the alliance held together and defeated favorable action.

Now the obvious tactics again are to tie together the obstructionists of two years ago. Many stirrings beneath the surface have been visible, and from week to week it is reported, with gaining positiveness, that Mr. Wilson will try to rally to the opposition a group with which the Borah group can do business. So far there has been no public expression, but the weight of opinion seems to be that a hostile declaration will not be much longer delayed and that the excuse (one excuse is as good as another) will be given that the four-power treaty does not "harmonize" with the constitution of the Geneva league. The idea still seems to prevail that to abate by one jot or tittle this perfect instrument is to profane a Sinaitic message.

How many Senators will obey if a summons comes to them to oppose the Pacific League? How far will partisanship of the most malignant kind triumph over a pretended solicitude for peace? In 1920 some voters shut their eyes to where lodged responsibility for the failure to enter the Geneva league. The record of the roll calls spoke plainly, but it suited prejudices to ignore it.

But can the same trick be worked a second time? If we are voted out of the four-power league by practically the same persons who voted us out of the Geneva league it is probable that it will be truly known where the blame lodges. To aid in making all Senators understand this is about the best contribution we can make toward securing acceptance of an agreement that lessens the danger of war in the Pacific.

**Ill-Timed "Economy"**  
Commissioner Enright's latest effort to cope with the crime wave is reminiscent of the doctor who threw a patient with a baffling malady into fits and then gave him something to cure the fits. The doctor said he was death on fits.

Instead of encouraging the police to use extra efforts to prevent crime and catch crooks, Mr. Enright orders a police shake-up which leaves hundreds of the members of the force in a state of partial paralysis. The man who is afraid of his job or of being suddenly transferred is naturally going to think more of his personal security than he does of his duty. A poor way to get good work out of a patrolman or detective is to terrorize him.

Mr. Enright's only explanation of his overturning of the existing order is that it is in the interests of economy. But the people of New York are not so much interested just now in the cost of the police force as they are in their safety. They would be

perfectly willing that the police force cost more money if the added cost would only supply them with added protection.

It developed yesterday that in the police precincts Mr. Enright abolished crime had been especially epidemic. The policing of these precincts must now be directed from a distance, a thing unlikely to discourage crime within their boundaries.

Mr. Enright's action was, it is true, a confession that he knows that something ought to be done. But nothing will be done by abolishing precincts and shifting police officers. What the force needs just now is encouragement from Headquarters and better team work. These things Mr. Enright thus far has signally failed to provide.

**Lenine's Promises**  
Karl Radek, who holds first rank among the preachers of Bolshevism, has addressed a message to the "proletarians of other countries." In an article which appeared recently in the Moscow "Pravda" he says:

"Hurry, therefore, with your struggle. Do not carry on this struggle on the basis of the new policy of the Soviet government, but on that of the old Communist tactics. Our new economic policy, in so far as it concerns concessions to your and our enemies, concessions to world capital, is necessary only because you have not carried out the old slogans of Communism and have not yet taken your bourgeoisie by the neck."

Lenine has often proclaimed that the end justifies the means; that lying is permissible and pledge-breaking may be a positive virtue. When Bolshevists object to what is called his "new policy" he answers with a wink that he can be trusted; that in a few years Russia will have an army strong enough to make it of no practical consequence what she now promises. "Don't you foolish Russians see," he asks in effect, "that if we induce others to build railroads and factories for us we can grab them?"

French peasants out of hard-earned savings furnished the funds which built Russia's railroads, including the great highway without which Siberia would be populated by only a few nomads. These railroads belong in morals to those who created them. In Russia's hands they are stolen property, held by force. Is it strange that France objects to meeting at Genoa on terms of equality the agents of the chief of the Russian bandit?

While the war was in a critical period Russia was guilty of the enormity of abandoning her allies. Sophists have tried to offer excuses for this betrayal of faith, but there it stands, the most monstrous in human history. The chief promoter of a betrayal which brought death to hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen, Italians, Britons and Americans was Lenine. What is to be thought of those who would now take him by the hand and receive him into fellowship? It is probably useless to argue with or appeal to those who do not see the reasons, idealistic and practical, why this should not be done.

**Comforts and Culture**  
The Emperor of Japan has cabled to Pittsburgh for a number of instantaneous water heaters. No doubt by this time those handy little burners which are so familiar here and have gone far to make the hot summers endurable are already on the way to the Mikado's palace in Tokio. From the comfort-loving West to the luxury-loving East the little water heaters must naturally follow in the wake of the American bathtub. That same bathtub, once an object of derision, then of envy, may be found almost anywhere on the face of the earth, with or without its plumbing. Travelers report it in the most out-of-the-way places and in the most ludicrous of settings.

So if the culture of America has not yet made itself felt in the world the comforts of America have. To show the world how to get water and heat, gas and electricity by the turn of a screw or the push of a button is something. And after all, culture and the bathtub are not so far apart as might appear.

**The Bonin Islands**  
The Bonin Islands, say certain Japanese, are to Japan as Hawaii is to the United States. If Hawaii is excluded from the agreement, why not the Bonin Islands? This group lies about 500 miles southeast of Japan and was annexed by that country in 1877. Its present population is small, and so far as is known no extensive fortifications have yet been erected there, although the islands are considered of importance in Japan's scheme of defense. They are within striking distance of the American line of communication between Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines.

If these islands are included in the agreement Japan will make some sacrifice. But the United States seems to make the greater ones with respect to Guam and the Philippines. The principle of mutual concessions has animated the whole program of naval limitation. It remains for the naval experts to decide which power has the advantage under these restrictions. There is a school that claims that Guam is the key to the Pacific.

Others hold it is of little value. Some contend that the placing of restrictions on Japanese fortification of the Bonin group and the islands ranging from Formosa to the Japanese mainland, such as are imposed under this agreement, puts Japan in the position of making a greater sacrifice than the United States.

If these islands are excluded from the agreement, however, the United States is obviously placed in a position of making a much greater sacrifice than Japan. For America to bind herself not to increase her defenses on Guam and the Philippines while no similar restriction is placed upon Japan with regard to the Bonin and Kiu-kiu groups is a serious departure from the principle of mutual concession which has dominated this endeavor to limit naval armament. If Japan insists on excluding the Bonin Islands America will hardly consent to the inclusion of Guam or to erect no more fortifications in the Philippines.

**International Police**  
**French Plan at the Paris Conference**  
—Roosevelt's Idea  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The chief impression created by the latest installment of Ray Stannard Baker's book is that at the Paris conference France, by her proposal of an international army and navy with a permanent staff, was working for the adoption of a method, to use the very words attributed by Mr. Baker to President Wilson, "substituting international militarism for national militarism"—a method of which Mr. Baker says that, "so far from forcing the abolition of compulsory military service, it provided for the possible adoption of that principle by the entire world, for it permitted the international body to require a member state to adopt compulsory service as a recommendation of the general staff."

These statements, both by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Baker, in their necessary implications, are inaccurate, unwarranted by the facts and most unfair. The French plan urged by Mr. Bourgeois in the conference committee on the League of Nations contemplated the creation of an international police force as the instrument of the League of Nations, the use of which was to be restricted to the purposes of the league. The chief feature of the plan was the preservation of a nucleus of the inter-Allied war staff and its employment in preparing for and assuring co-ordination of action in case of emergency.

The statement that the plan was to vest in the general staff power to maintain "compulsory military service . . . by the entire world" is recklessly false. As Mr. Baker should know, the plan provided merely that in the event of war the experience of the last war should not be repeated as regards the delays incident to discussions of the merits of the volunteer system in the midst of the emergency, and that it should be possible to resort to a common policy of compulsory service from the outset. What Mr. Baker plainly intimates, however, is that the plan vested in the staff power to impose compulsory military service in time of peace.

The plan of the international police force did not originate with the French delegation at the peace conference, but with an American who received the Nobel peace prize for the address in which he outlined the plan, who, alas! breathed his last as the peace conference was gathering—Theodore Roosevelt of blessed memory.

Roosevelt knew that justice does not enforce itself in world affairs, but needs police aid to make the lawbreaker live up to its dictates. And what Roosevelt knew and preached France believed in and advocated and Wilson opposed at the peace conference.

Had he succeeded in his endeavors for general disarmament it is easy to realize what must have happened when the Soviet army reached the Vistula in August, 1920, and only the presence of a large Allied army on the Rhine, 95 per cent French, restrained the "disarmed" Germans from attacking the Polish army in the rear and annihilating the new-born republic as the first step of a German-Soviet domination of Europe.

But the plan for an international police force is still there to be adopted as an indispensable feature of any association of nations which will really aim effectually to hinder aggression and further international justice. And it will be adopted if and when statesmanship and courage of the Roosevelt kind are restored to and prevail in the councils of nations.

**MAURICE LEON.**  
New York, Jan. 16, 1922.

**Stop Weighing**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If Mrs. Catt in her speech at the Town Hall had said: "Had Woodrow Wilson not been prevented from having his own way, in his own way, this would never have occurred," she would have been nearer the truth. It sometimes feel if "a handful of credit" could be substituted for "a handful of silver" Browning's "Lost Leader" would cover a past situation all of us who long for world peace must forever ignore. What difference does it make who voices a great truth so long as that truth is lived?

Jacob Rits once said in extenuation of Theodore Roosevelt's, at times, over-impulsiveness: "If a man spends all his time weighing he never finds anything over the counter." With a starving, disorganized world clamoring for help, stop weighing relative claims for credit and "hand something over the counter." A league that failed because one man would not make a few minor concessions must not be replaced by a conference sterile because it did not accomplish everything hoped for at its glorious beginning.

**C. S. SPENCER.**  
New York, Jan. 17, 1922.

**The Tower**

**HARRIET**  
As I was busy in my kitchen, Engaged in those essential preparations That must precede the simplest meal, The door bell rang. And the door, opening, admitted Harriet— My husband's cousin, Harriet. By an effusive welcome I strove to hide my inward consternation. For Harriet is an expert in Domestic Science, Whose name is known from coast to coast. "I am so glad to see you," I lied. And you'll learn things that you never knew before." "I'll come," said Harriet. "If you will let me help." "Right-o," I cried, a shade too joyously. Leading her to the kitchen, "I'll let you make the biscuits. I have the things all ready on the table there." She looked my table over with an approving eye. Then said: "Of course, dear, I must have Lansbury flour And Royford baking powder, A Gyrex bowl for mixing, And I always use a Shippenberry pan to bake them in." "My dear," I said, "I haven't anything you ask for." Harriet laughed. "Why biscuits, anyway? bread's good." John came in then, creating a diversion, And while they talked I mixed the things together. And got them in the oven, And supper soon was ready. Harriet is a most interesting woman, And we sat long around the table Talking of many things. We naturally asked her about her work. "It's interesting," Harriet said, "but hard. Women, you know, are unprogressive. They're quite content to do the way Their mothers did; And it is hard to make them understand That satisfactory products In food, as elsewhere, Can be obtained only by using the best tools and materials." She sighed, and reached out for another biscuit— Her tenth. **EDITH B. ALLEN.**

In winning for "high office" we wonder whether Mr. Hearst will use as campaign ammunition his war or his disarmament record.

Contemplating William and his works and considering the eminence to which he aspires, we wish to know before climbing on the band wagon if he still subscribes to the ancient law: The higher, the fewer.

News of the entrance of the new knight into the political arena has sped as far as Dobbs Ferry, from where Frank Osborn laments dolefully that things are rapidly progressing from bad to Hearst.

The Open Door still has our hearty endorsement, but we wish to inform the fresh air friend who visits our office before we do in the morning that we are growing more and more rabid in support of the Closed Window.

**He Can Visit Cabinet Meetings**  
F. F. V.: Don't you think this would make a fine opening sentence for a novel of official Washington life: "It was night. The President of the United States was sitting on the back porch of the White House, trying to think up something for the Vice-President to do." **B. A. B.**

E. L. S. points out that the rhythmic copy reader has transferred his allegiance to "The News," in proof of which he submits the following headline: **Home Burned, Start Life Anew at 104 and 102.**

Mr. J. Throckmorton Cush severely condemns this organized agitation for light wine and beer. Free speech and thought are endangered, he says, by the actions of a paid group of agitators. Mr. Cush subscribes liberally to the treasury of the Anti-Saloon League.

To those who value sympathy this is an awful country these days in which to have legitimate blindness overtake you.

**NATURAL DEPRAVITY**  
The rhubarb is an acid plant. By many folk eschewed; And even those who praise it can't abide it till it's stewed.

Those who have scoffed at the statement that automobile buyers are getting more for their money these days than ever before are referred to Azimuth, who submits as proof the following concerning the Cleveland car in The Tribune of January 12: "Individual, polished platinum steps are standard equipment."

And while on the subject of merchandise of various sorts, N. W. P. wonders legibly whether "The Arbuckle Guest Coffee" is still an alluring name for a beverage.

**No, Just Voluntary Authorhood**  
F. F. V.—I intended to make this a funny paragraph. But I have begun to suspect some of you columnists believe in Mirth Control. **R. E. R.**

A Painless dentist, we imagine travels on the Rapid transit lines and eats at noon in a Quick luncheon.

**THE MINIMUM OF CHEER**  
What boots it if the subway stiles Still make a frightful din; It has been said for just one coin Two can pass through—if thin. **M. H. T.**

We can say this much for the diligent efforts of the street cleaners: They've swept all grit, sand, ashes and other deterring materials off the ice. **F. F. V.**

**ANOTHER STUDY PERIOD ALL SHOT TO PIECES**



**Reparation by Criminals**  
**Need of Law to Provide Specific Compensation for Victims**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a letter to The Tribune Stephen Haweis says the prison system is wrong; that it was a failure under extreme severity and is little better now with paroles and leniency. "Make the criminal support himself," he says, "and give him everything he and we can afford, but do not permit him to shoot the unarmed stranger and rob the merchant at his counter. Isolate, under state supervision, the members of the community who cannot get along without crime when in a condition of promiscuous liberty. Let wages be the same for them as for the free, out of which let them pay for board and lodging."

No "revenge of society" in that, hardly a hint of punishment and no more of restraint than is needful to the betterment of the criminal himself. I approve that. Society is great and powerful and should look upon the erring neither vengefully nor with sympathetic tolerance, but rather as symptoms of a disease calling for scientific intelligence and a steady hand under a paternal spirit.

Any claims of society at large against the criminal being thus whittled down to the lowest terms (not to say transposed into claims upon society in behalf of the criminal), I suggest that particular sufferers from criminal depredation have specific rights to reparations, which should now be recognized and their liquidation provided for in the criminal law.

For several obvious reasons the civil law in hosts of cases does not and cannot afford such protection. Many victims of robbery or violence have not the means to conduct lawsuits, and the offenders rarely possess known property for attack. The hand of the law which deals with lawbreakers should have authority and be required not only to restore to the owners such property as may be recovered, but also to compensate victims of crime on some well thought out system which should derive some part, if not all, of the funds required from the property or earnings of criminals.

For half a century the ingenuity of reformers has spent itself in modifying the hardships of prison life. Very well, but meantime thousands of men, women and children have suffered from robbery, arson and every form of violence up to murder, with nothing done to put the cost of their losses on the hands that caused them. Organized society exists to maintain justice. In this matter it has utterly failed to take a first step.

The needful thing is to extend the principle of equity into the domain of criminal law, the state requiring the assailant, the faithless guardian, the murderer and the rest to make restitution by their property or their service.

**J. ALBERT STOWE.**  
Arlington, N. J., Jan. 16, 1922.

**Thrift and Spendthrift**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now that January 17 has been set aside as a day of "Thrift," the value of which has been shown by precept and example, why not inaugurate a day for the furtherance of extravagance? It is certainly debatable which of the two days would be of more general benefit to humanity and of the two courses pursued which is of greater benefit to the soul.

No matter how variously defined, "thrift" in the last analysis, means saving money, and between the mind bent on thrift and the miser there is a very thin wall. All nature is spendthrift and nature is beautiful. A too

thrifty person seems ever apart from humanity. Goldsmith was fond of saying "Half the nakedness of the indigent would be clothed from the trimmings of the vain." But the trimmings of the vain are not an evil from an economic standpoint. Thrift as a virtue has been praised beyond its merits and the effects of extravagance too little understood. **GILES F. HEILPRIN.**  
New York, Jan. 16, 1922.

**The Franchise in Mississippi**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: All honor to the gentleman from Mississippi for standing up for his state and his beloved "Marshall Williams." I like him even for his unreasoning loyalty. It is interesting, however, to look at the figures, taken from a good Democratic source, so as to be perfectly fair to the gentleman, who, by the way, may belong to the "old school," as most of the latter day Southerners always admit and seek to justify, on one ground or another, the exclusion of negroes from the franchise.

I have compared Mississippi with Kansas, whose populations are substantially the same. In these states the American citizens twenty-one years and over are as follows: Mississippi, 872,094; Kansas, 981,547. Even allowing for the exclusion of women in the former state under a ruling by the Attorney General, the fact that out of a total male population twenty-one years of age or over of 441,331 there were 225,700 negroes makes it evident that they do not vote. The 1920 total vote for President was: Mississippi, 82,092; Kansas, 562,243. No sarcasm of the gentleman from Mississippi can change the fact nor can the threat of the wrath of "Jawn Sharp" change it. They do not vote. They know better than to try. Life is sweet.

**FREDERICK L. PERRY.**  
New Haven, Conn., Jan. 16, 1922.

**Law School Standards**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Harlan F. Stone, dean of Columbia University Law School, has issued a warning that numbers may endanger the efficiency of law education in this country, stating among other things: "The most obvious method of selection is that now employed with increasing effectiveness by raising the standards of scholarship exacted of all students in the school. . . . It is the duty of law schools to dissuade the man of ordinary ability and meager education from beginning law study, and if he will not be dissuaded to apply to him the standards of proficiency and attainment worthy of the profession to whose membership he aspires."

Who in this free country of ours makes it the duty of anybody to dissuade another from taking up the study of law and who is able to decide whether a youth of twenty or thereabouts possesses ordinary or extraordinary ability? Is this science of law so obscure and intricate that only youths of extraordinary ability can be made fit to interpret it? What chances would Abraham Lincoln have had if he had tried to enter Columbia Law School, or would the dean have instantly recognized in the rawboned youth a man of extraordinary ability and education? Men of plain, everyday common sense and of "ordinary ability," in my humble judgment, make the best lawyers.

**New York, Jan. 16, 1922.**

**Holding Out**  
(From The Wichita Beacon)

"Jazz is Doomed," says a headline. It was doomed two or three years ago, but somebody must have given it a commutation of sentence. **A WOMAN.**  
New York, Jan. 16, 1922.

**More Truth Than Poetry**  
By James J. Montague

**Realism**  
Somewhere, at the present writing. On the world's extensive map, There's a gent and lady fighting. Using knives and clubs maybe. They may both be self or peasant. They may be a King and Queen; But their language isn't pleasant. And they make a dreadful scene. We could live our lives without them. But we'll see them both some day. When a Realist learns about them. And they're featured in a play. Somewhere, folks unprepossessing. Rant and struggle, curse and rave. Suffer agonies distressing. Or desperately behave. Snarling, stabbing, vitriol throwing. It's their only way of showing. How such wretched creatures feel. Just at present we don't mind them. We can let them bite and rage; But some Realist's bound to find them. And to put them on the stage. Somewhere life is smoothly flowing. Somewhere people laugh and play. Somewhere there are faces glowing. With the pleasures of to-day. We would like to hear the laughter. And to feel the joy it brings. But the Realist follows after. Other harder, sterner things. Catching all the mystic beauty Of the light and happy heart. Isn't his dramatic duty. That is happiness—not art.

**Inadequate**  
The difficulty with the income tax is that it exempts the two most prosperous classes, bandits and bootleggers.

**Naturally**  
"Golf Now Played at Sea?" headline. Why not. Isn't a ship always on a course?

**Looking Toward Peace**  
Why not make it a six power treaty and include the New York gunner? (Copyright by James J. Montague)

**At the Escalator**  
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am not so slow, but I have been using the 125th Street and Broadway station for five years, and your editorial of the other day that first intimation I have ever had that I should stand in line for the escalator. I have always, in using an escalator, as in entering cars, elevators, etc., crowded up as close as I could without jostling, and stepped in at the first opening. So far as I can tell, that is what every one else does.

Now, I, like a great many women of my type, am extremely sensitive to the charge of taking advantage of my seat. I have been in and around offices for fifteen years, and I have never deliberately taken advantage of this accident, yet it seems I have been doing so all the time.

How is the line formed? Where is the line? Never yet have I seen anything I could recognize as a line approaching a staircase or an escalator. But if there is a line I may push my self off. **A WOMAN.**  
New York, Jan. 16, 1922.